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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

The Karachi (Pakistan) cotton market was closed for all types of trading by government order after the price of Punjab 289F, S.G., reached 150 rupees per maund (55 cents a pound) on October 13. Members of the 2 cotton associations in Pakistan are not to offer or accept offers from foreign buyers nor buy cotton in interior markets. The situation will be reviewed on October 31 to determine a date for reopening the market. Prices in Pakistan advanced rapidly after the announcement on September 8 of license controls for United States cotton exports. Quotations advanced from 100 rupees (36.66 cents) plus export taxes on September 6 to 135 rupees (49.50 cents) on October 11 (see price quotations published weekly in Foreign Crops and Markets).

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The first official report places the 1950-51 cotton acreage in Pakistan at 2,808,000 acres, including 2,453,000 acres of American and 355,000 acres of Desi or Asiatic varieties. The corresponding first estimate for 1949-50 was 2,787,000 acres, including 2,451,000 acres of American and 336,000 of Desi. The final figures for 1949-50 were 2,866,000, 2,517,000, and 349,000 acres, respectively.

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(Continued on Page 412)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers on farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION DROPS 14 PERCENT 1/

World cotton production in 1950-51 is estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 26,925,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight), compared with 31,190,000 bales a year ago and a prewar average of 31,695,000 bales. This represents a decrease of 4,265,000 bales or 14 percent from the 1949-50 figure, and marks an interruption of the post-war upward trend from the low point of 21,125,000 bales to which world production fell in 1945-46.

With consumption accelerated by economic recovery in Europe and Japan and by defense activity in the United States, the impending surplus which loomed a year ago has vanished and given way to a situation of tight supply at least for the remainder of the current season.

The decrease from 1949-50 in the world total is more than accounted for by the decline of 6,259,000 bales in the United States. Offsetting nearly one-third of this decrease is a total increase of about 2,000,000 bales in other producing countries.

Preliminary reports indicate that approximately 260,000 bales of the increase in foreign production are in Egyptian and Peruvian types, around 400,000 bales in Asiatic types, and the remaining 1,350,000 bales in American Upland.

Of the total increase in production outside the United States some 228,000 bales net are anticipated in the Southern Hemisphere and will not be available until the late spring of 1951. Roughly 350,000 bales of the increase abroad are expected in India and nearly 1,000,000 bales in China and the Soviet Union together, little of which will be generally available to competitive international trade. The increase in the Soviet Union comes about largely through resumption of cotton growing in the so-called "new regions" (not-irrigated) north and east of the Black Sea, where yields per acre in past years were very disappointing.

Cotton acreage in Egypt, estimated at 2,050,000 acres for 1950-51, is about equal to the record area of 2,053,000 acres reported for 1937-38. Early private estimates ranged from 2,200,000 to 2,300,000 bales (500-pound equivalent) and later estimates average about 2,050,000 bales. The first official estimate, however, placed the crop at 1,869,000 bales indicating very poor yields, particularly in Upper Egypt, as a result of exceptionally high temperatures in August. The final official estimate of 1,796,000 bales for 1949-50 was 180,000 bales higher than the first estimate.

Little change is expected in colonial cotton areas of Africa and the Sudan which are expected to produce a total of 1,250,000 bales compared with 1,206,000 bales a year ago. Nearly all of it is American-type cotton except slightly less than 300,000 bales produced in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1948-50 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 2/				
	Year beginning August 1					Year beginning August 1				
	Averages					Averages				
	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949 3/	1950 3/	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949 3/	1950 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA										
El Salvador	9	23	32	34	35	5	12	22	21	23
Guatemala	-	7	8	8	9	2	3	6	5	6
Mexico	725	855	1,050	1,446	1,800	334	425	570	985	1,040
Nicaragua	9	7	8	37	50	5	5	6	20	30
United States	27,788	21,992	22,921	27,230	18,429	13,149	11,957	14,877	16,128	9,869
British West Indies	20	20	16	16	-	5	5	6	5	-
Haiti	-	-	40	30	-	22	12	13	8	8
Total 4/	28,642	22,960	24,080	28,807	20,375	13,523	12,421	15,502	17,174	10,983
EUROPE										
Bulgaria 5/	85	61	-	-	-	35	17	-	-	-
Greece	168	101	112	142	180	76	27	55	72	90
Italy	56	106	38	43	43	21	27	10	7	12
Rumania 5/	8	63	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-
Spain	46	96	131	135	-	10	17	31	14	9
Yugoslavia	8	15	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-
Total 4/	372	443	552	601	605	147	103	161	159	179
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	3,911	4,100	4,550	5,600	3,430	2,080	2,600	2,700	
ASIA										
Cyprus	11	6	5	6	8	3	1	1	2	3
Iran	453	384	259	222	300	171	105	92	96	107
Iraq	53	73	15	24	79	11	10	2	8	30
Syria	85	48	54	-	-	28	15	28	80	120
Turkey	667	736	734	885	920	249	241	308	436	450
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	49	23	20	30	-
Burma	428	364	153	157	158	97	80	35	22	30
China (inc. Manchuria)	7,038	5,849	6,300	5,300	-	2,855	2,012	2,115	1,700	-
French Indochina	36	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-
Japan	2	-	7	12	-	1	1	2	3	-
India	6/ 24,204	6/ 20,518	11,055	11,500	13,200	6/ 5,348	6/ 4,853	1,960	2,300	2,650
Korea 7/	564	776	281	343	-	198	196	72	81	-
Indonesia	27	24	-	-	-	9	10	5	5	-
Pakistan	6/	6/	2,800	2,866	2,935	6/	6/	832	1,000	1,100
Philippine Islands	5	15	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1
Siam	16	80	70	75	-	7	29	27	28	-
Total 4/	33,805	29,100	21,885	21,720	25,366	9,038	7,593	5,509	5,800	6,908
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	770	826	1,150	1,200	1,200	289	398	450	575	500
Brazil	5,562	5,812	4,100	4,500	-	1,956	2,169	1,500	1,385	-
Colombia	98	99	-	-	-	23	22	28	40	50
Ecuador	40	38	-	-	-	13	9	12	9	12
Paraguay	111	116	131	161	-	40	42	45	64	-
Peru	428	353	370	350	-	384	310	309	275	-
Venezuela	50	53	-	-	-	11	15	13	6	7
Total 4/	7,060	7,299	5,993	6,448	6,477	2,716	2,965	2,358	2,355	2,555
AFRICA AND OCEANIA										
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	439	363	402	430	-	248	253	256	292	300
Belgian Congo	874	923	741	-	-	172	182	220	244	-
Kenya	-	-	43	48	50	13	21	8	7	9
Nyasaland	84	56	-	-	-	12	7	10	6	-
Tanganyika	-	-	-	-	-	50	45	42	43	38
Uganda	1,477	1,152	1,555	1,628	1,550	281	198	327	283	275
Egypt	1,821	1,162	1,496	1,756	2,050	1,893	1,243	1,836	1,796	2,000
French Equatorial Africa	390	583	-	-	-	41	87	107	110	-
French Morocco	1	5	2	2	2	8/	2	1	1	1
French West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	28	20	16	15	-
Mozambique	-	497	634	-	-	9/ 33	93	125	92	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	60	60	70
Angola	73	-	-	-	-	13	24	20	28	28
Southern Rhodesia	2	5	4	-	-	8/	1	1	-	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	8	27	40	2	1	4	16	20
Australia	53	35	2	4	-	11	7	1	1	-
Total 4/	6,176	5,642	6,320	6,644	6,947	2,840	2,219	3,040	3,002	3,250
World total 4/	81,142	69,355	62,930	68,770	65,370	31,694	27,381	29,170	31,190	26,925

1/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 2/ Years shown refer to crop years in which major portion of crop was harvested. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Foreign Service officers and results of office research.

The 1950-51 estimates are preliminary for all countries as picking is only half completed in the Northern Hemisphere countries and most of the Southern Hemisphere crops are planted during September to December for harvest during March to July.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports from countries referred to.

1950 WORLD PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS UP 13 PERCENT

World production of sugar beets in 1950 is tentatively indicated at 96.2 million short tons or about 13 percent more than the 85 million tons harvested in 1949 and compares with the prewar (1935-39) average of 83 million tons. The acreage available for harvest this season is increased about 5 percent and yields generally are expected to be higher than in 1949. The droughty conditions in southeastern Europe have cut back yield prospects there but for the remainder of the sugar beet areas conditions have been favorable.

Canada and the United States both have good prospects of record large crops this season occasioned by increased plantings and favorable growing conditions.

Production in Europe (excluding the Soviet Union) is indicated to total 63.5 million tons compared with 55.7 million in 1949 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 52.3 million tons. The acreage remaining for harvest totals 5.6 million acres or about 3 percent greater than in 1949 and 28 percent larger than prewar. With the exception of the Balkans, growing conditions have been favorable for the development of beets and good yields are in prospect.

For the Soviet Union some increase in production was planned for 1950. Current information indicates at least as good a crop as in 1949 with about the same acreage remaining for harvest as was harvested last year.

Iran and Turkey have fairly good crops in prospect.

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SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-1950

Continent and country	Acreage							Production						
	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44						1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1.000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1.000 short tons	1.000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	50	62	67	58	60	84	102	504	655	736	606	629	859	1,000
United States	827	745	802	881	694	687	924	9,595	9,497	10,562	12,503	9,422	10,197	13,282
Total	877	807	869	939	754	771	1,026	10,099	10,152	11,298	13,109	10,051	11,056	14,282
EUROPE														
Austria	102	83	40	53	54	65	72	1,191	814	247	295	397	529	705
Belgium	124	133	110	129	112	148	148	1,603	1,843	1,683	1,136	1,761	2,589	2,600
Bulgaria	23	53	80	44	88	76	79	155	308	238	139	468	397	395
Czechoslovakia 2/	383	452	398	421	430	478	519	4,468	4,135	4,241	2,281	4,191	4,096	4,500
Denmark 2/	98	112	106	108	121	154 3/	178	1,657	1,688	1,690	1,604	1,886	2,348	2,590
Finland	10	8	9	13	16	18	23	96	52	53	88	197	202	250
France	791	622	616	722	762	988	954	9,976	6,464	7,304	6,495	10,389	10,594	12,737
Germany (western zone)	335	380	350	390	390	410	470	4,900	5,400	3,900	3,100	5,200	5,200	6,300
(eastern zone)	480	580	500	530	520	530	550	6,700	7,500	4,300	3,400	5,100	4,400	6,600
Hungary	4/ 114	5/ 194	133	228	277	262	260	4/ 1,052	5/ 1,562	569	1,277	1,953	1,825	1,460
Ireland	55	72	79	62	66	59	60	590	701	584	538	684	720	750
Italy	312	365	250	272	279	312	350	3,422	4,283	2,554	2,458	3,757	3,804	4,189
Netherlands	107	109	111	126	115	160	164	1,760	1,493	1,879	1,739	2,087	3,244	3,439
Poland	6/ 620	800	440	520	550	650	650	6/ 6,600	7,700	3,400	3,900	4,700	5,500	6,200
Rumania	73	111	94	117	151	153	155	650	520	286	680	909	1,180	800
Spain	161	147	176	161	237	231	198	1,245	1,302	1,682	1,337	2,009	1,627	1,378
Sweden	128	132	135	119	117	122	132	2,089	2,005	1,958	1,646	1,993	1,951	2,249
Switzerland 7/	6	10	14	14	13	14	14	91	164	188	177	204	225	243
United Kingdom	344	387	436	395	413	421	429	3,395	3,887	5,065	3,315	4,837	4,437	5,308
Yugoslavia 2/	77	97	62	67	82	116	148	658	538	523	633	827	850	850
Total Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	4,343	4,847	4,139	4,491	4,793	5,367	5,553	52,293	52,359	42,344	36,238	53,549	55,718	63,543
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,096	1,620	2,318	2,822	2,842	2,860	2,860	19,982	10,524	5,690	14,880	16,865	17,160	17,200
ASIA														
Iran 2/	35	43	62	86	73	55	74	144	173	280	386	268	205	281
Turkey 2/	63	96	99	102	118	127	127	434	584	678	650	780	901	850
Total Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.)	98	139	161	188	191	182	201	578	757	958	1,036	1,048	1,106	1,131
Grand total	8,414	7,413	7,487	8,440	8,580	9,180	9,640	82,957	73,792	60,290	65,263	81,513	85,040	96,156

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Harvested for sugar only. 3/ Includes 10,000 acres sown in Denmark for use in Swedish factories. 4/ 1933-37 average. 5/ 1940-43 average. 6/ 1934-38 average. 7/ Area is total area for sugar beets. Production figures are for beets delivered to factory.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING AUGUST, 1950 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during August, the second month of the fiscal year 1950-51, were valued at $200,908,000 compared with $244,534,000 during August 1949. The country's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at $749,588,000 in August this year compared with $875,906,000 in the same month a year earlier. Agricultural products accounted for 27 percent of the total during the second month of the current fiscal year as against 28 percent a year earlier.

Cotton continued in first place in value among agricultural exports, the total during the month amounting to $64,441,000 compared with $28,293,000 during August, 1949, an increase of 128 percent. Wheat and wheat flour exports, valued at $28,758,000 against $88,506,000 a year earlier, held second place despite the decline of 68 percent in value. Leaf tobacco was the third most important agricultural export during the month, amounting to $24,437,000 in value compared with $29,934,000 in the same month of 1949. Corn exports were in fourth place, the total being valued at $17,138,000 compared with $12,746,000 during the same month a year earlier.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the August, 1950 agricultural exports, compared with those of August, 1949, were the large increases in exports of lard, edible and inedible tallow, oranges, fresh pears, dried prunes, raisins and currants, milled rice, dried beans, and white potatoes. On the other hand, the figures reveal large reductions in exports of butter, cheese, milk, (condensed and whole, dried) dried eggs, pork, horse meat, barley, wheat, peanuts, soybeans, soybean oil, soybean flour, and leaf tobacco.

United States imports of agricultural projects during August were valued at $410,213,000 compared with $225,284,000 during the same month of 1949, an increase of 82 percent. The country's imports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, amounted to $818,075,000 during the month compared with $513,116,000 in August a year earlier. Agricultural products constituted 50 percent of the total value of United States imports during the month compared with 44 percent in the same month of 1949. As usual, the commodities heading the list and far in the lead of any other agricultural imports were coffee, sugar, wool and rubber.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features revealed by the August 1950 agricultural imports, compared with those for the same month of 1949 were the large increases in imports of cheese, casein and lactarene, hides and skins, wool, olives, shredded coconut meat and copra, tung oil, molasses, tomatoes, coffee and rubber. At the same time, however, the figures reveal large reductions in imports of prepared or preserved pineapples, coconut oil, palm oil, and white potatoes.

(Continued on Page 412)

1/ The publication, U.S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, containing fuller trade data than this summary presents, is published regularly and distributed free upon request by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25 D.C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during August, 1949 and 1950

Commodity exported	Unit	August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1949	1950	1949	1950
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Butter	Lb.	386	195	262	135
Cheese	Lb.	3,312	989	1,212	340
Milk, condensed	Lb.	4,500	741	958	179
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	7,336	4,711	3,523	2,295
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	20,579	21,759	2,779	2,551
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	11,209	11,741	1,450	1,414
Eggs, dried	Lb.	2,018	932	1,918	168
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	2,511	1,829	771	558
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	6,749	3,572	2,068	1,197
Horse meat	Lb.	2,850	860	458	86
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	29,407	33,126	4,047	5,478
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	35,907	50,166	3,064	3,691
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	172	374	28,293	64,441
Apples, fresh	Lb.	3,107	3,254	201	286
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	3,469	4,509	160	192
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	25,557	40,921	1,213	1,597
Pears, fresh	Lb.	1,568	4,862	140	431
Prunes, dried	Lb.	1,022	6,326	132	587
Raisins and currants	Lb.	1,936	20,193	236	1,055
Fruits, canned	Lb.	6,307	6,182	792	928
Fruit juices	Gal.	935	1,100	897	1,185
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	6,162	806	8,052	1,050
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	248	446	598	1,060
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,325	10,908	12,746	17,138
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,012	5,457	5,503	6,337
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	39,882	83,277	2,964	6,208
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	34,240	12,446	81,614	23,313
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,110	1,023	5,513	4,032
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	237	285	1,379	1,413
Hops	Lb.	197	347	114	208
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	29,074	100	4,428	34
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	73,847	19,576	3,268	957
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	17,052	6,464	2,591	1,004
Soybean flour	Lb.	5,744	268	364	14
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	707	590	214	243
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	48,183	38,385	24,007	20,743
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	13,626	7,972	5,927	3,694
Beans, dried	Lb.	5,279	14,462	496	998
Peas, dried	Lb.	6,468	9,347	432	406
Potatoes, white	Lb.	27,717	39,594	821	750
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	5,918	4,318	868	783
Total above				216,473	179,179
Food exported for relief, etc.				1,166	2,996
Other agricultural products				26,895	18,733
Total agricultural				244,534	200,908
Total all commodities				875,906	749,588

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during August 1949 and 1950

Commodity imported	Unit	August			
		Quantity		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1949	1950	1949	1950
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	33	31	3,153	4,834
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	3	606	790
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	3,060	6,296	387	1,061
Cheese	Lb.	1,804	8,937	1,005	2,912
Hides and skins	Lb.	16,213	35,814	6,733	12,083
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	9,843	11,623	3,217	3,654
Wool, unmfd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.	26,821	47,893	17,295	32,718
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	5	5	555	607
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1/	2	115	752
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	4	4	9	9
Olives in brine	Gal.	327	921	781	1,241
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	24,054	10,876	2,816	1,139
Barley malt	Lb.	6,952	6,849	342	370
Hops	Lb.	1	0	1	0
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	148	164	46	47
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	6,562	5,515	633	861
Cashew nuts	Lb.	3,113	4,314	1,212	1,308
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	9,444	13,222	1,310	1,898
Castor beans	Lb.	16,244	16,794	778	803
Copra	Lb.	77,188	86,571	5,549	7,098
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	14,485	9,586	1,737	1,162
Palm oil	Lb.	7,089	227	1,063	25
Tung oil	Lb.	4,505	12,309	764	2,553
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	371	502	37,683	53,309
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	4,607	14,970	329	860
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	6,679	8,012	4,856	5,651
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,863	1,909	2,608	3,029
Potatoes, white	Lb.	3,039	693	65	10
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	655	1,706	27	86
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	11,225	26,940	3,439	14,133
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,818	4,893	4,903	5,343
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	211,395	277,034	55,206	130,836
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	49,546	43,973	8,463	12,992
Tea	Lb.	7,877	8,787	3,814	3,531
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,966	5,866	3,009	4,600
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	9	13	2,768	3,381
Rubber, crude	Lb.	111,057	162,855	17,171	39,824
Total above				194,448	355,510
Other agricultural products				30,836	54,703
Total agricultural products				225,284	410,213
Total all commodities				513,116	818,075

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

NORWAY'S TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS INCREASED

Norway's 1950 consumption of manufactured tobacco products is preliminarily estimated at 10 percent above 1949 and about 33 percent above the prewar year 1939, according to Einar Jensen, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Oslo. Imports of leaf during 1949 were 7 percent above 1948 and 15 percent above 1939.

The country's consumption of tobacco products in 1950 is estimated by the Norwegian Tobacco Manufacturer's Association at 11.5 million pounds. This compares with 10.5 million pounds in 1949, about 11.1 million pounds in 1948, and 8.6 million pounds in 1939. Consumption of smoking tobacco for 1950 is estimated at 5.7 million pounds or 50 percent of the total. In 1949 smoking tobacco consumption totaled 5.0 million pounds or 48 percent, in 1948 about 5.1 million pounds or 46 percent, and in 1939 only 3.9 million pounds or 45 percent. Cigarette consumption during 1950 is estimated at 3.7 million pounds. This compares with 3.3 million pounds in 1949 and 2.4 million pounds in 1939.

Leaf imports in 1949 totaled 9.6 million pounds. In 1948 imports totaled 9.0 million pounds and in 1939 slightly over 8.3 million pounds. In 1949 imports from the United States amounted to 8.4 million pounds or about 88 percent of the total. Other important sources were Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, and Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia's best flue-cured tobacco is considered by Norwegian manufacturers to be very good but too expensive. The 1949 tobacco imports from Greece and Turkey exceeded consumption requirements and will probably result in curtailment of imports from these countries in 1950. Norway's 1950 imports of leaf are tentatively forecast by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics at approximately 9.2 million pounds, of which imports from the United States are expected to account for about 85 percent. However, it is reported that the Norwegian Government is trying to induce tobacco manufacturers to increase imports from countries other than the United States because of the shortage of dollar exchange.

As a result of the increase in United States flue-cured tobacco prices for the 1950 crop, Norwegian manufacturers have increased slightly the prices for cigarettes and smoking tobacco. However, it is not believed that increased retail prices of these products will materially reduce sales although it is reported that more people are rolling their own cigarettes.

Taxes on tobacco are the most important source of revenue for the Norwegian Government. During the fiscal year 1949-50 income from tobacco taxes totaled 220 million kroner ($30,915,000) or 9 percent of the total government revenue.

Tobacco consumption has greatly increased during postwar years but high taxes on tobacco products are limiting consumption. If tobacco sales continue to increase substantially causing heavier demand upon the country's limited foreign exchange earnings, it is expected that heavier taxes will be imposed in an effort to restrict consumption.

CANADA'S 1950 TOBACCO PRODUCTION DECREASED

Canada's 1950 tobacco crop is unofficially estimated at 18 percent below 1949, according to Franxis A. Flood, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ottawa. The tobacco acreage and yield per acre were also lower in 1950.

The country's 1950 crop is unofficially estimated at 114.5 million pounds from 102,864 acres as compared with 139.8 million pounds from 109,053 acres in 1949 and 126.8 million pounds from 110,590 acres in 1948. The estimated yield for 1950 is approximately 988 pounds per acre or 25 percent less than the 1949 yield of 1,325 pounds per acre and about 14 percent less than the 1948 yield of 1,145 pounds per acre.

The low 1950 yield is generally attributed to unfavorable growing conditions in all producing areas. It is reported that there was too much rain throughout most of the growing season, particularly the early part, and that the crop matured very unevenly.

Flue-cured leaf accounted for about 89 percent of the total production in 1950 as compared with 83 percent in 1949. Production of this type of tobacco in 1950 is estimated at 102.3 million pounds from 92,664 acres. This compares with 116.7 million pounds from 90,733 acres in 1949. Canada is expected to produce 5.5 million pounds of burley in 1950 as compared with 15.5 million pounds in 1949 and 12.8 million pounds in 1948. The tremendous decrease in burley production is attributed to the large accumulated stock which resulted in curtailed plantings for the 1950 crop. Burley acreage in 1950 was reduced to 4,500 acres as compared to 11,385 acres in 1949. In addition to flue-cured and burley, Canada in 1950 produced approximately 4.3 million pounds of cigar leaf, 1.2 million pounds of dark and 1.2 million pounds of pipe tobacco leaf.

Canada's leaf exports were reported for the first half of 1950 at 14.5 million pounds. This is compared with 11.5 million pounds for the same period of 1949 and 11.2 million pounds for the first half of 1948. The United Kingdom reportedly received 11.5 million pounds or 74 percent of total leaf exports during this period of 1950. Practically all other leaf exports were destined to the British West Indies.

CANADA: Tobacco Acreage and Production
1950 with comparisons

Type	Acreage			Production		
	1948	1949	1950 1/	1948	1949	1950 1/
	acres	acres	acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured.....	90,874	90,733	92,664	102,442	116,668	102,350
Burley........	10,706	11,385	4,500	12,841	15,452	5,500
Dark..........	1,728	1,545	1,000	1,944	2,104	1,200
Cigar.........	6,463	3,590	3,500	8,402	3,706	4,250
Pipe..........	819	1,800	1,200	1,000	1,890	1,200
Total....	110,590	109,053	102,864	126,629	139,820	114,500

1/ Unofficial estimate.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and U.S. Foreign Service Reports.

FATS AND OILS

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS CONTINUE HIGH

Total exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippine Republic during September 1950 totaled 93,700 long tons in copra equivalent, slightly more than the 93,050 tons shipped in the previous month, and the largest monthly shipment since November 1947.

September copra exports of 76,774 tons were consigned to the United States--47,320 tons (Pacific - 29,649, Atlantic - 6,827, Gulf - 10,844); Canada - 800; Colombia - 2,000; Venezuela - 3,804; Belgium - 3,000; Ireland - 443; Italy - 7,154; Netherlands - 10,125; Sweden - 2,000; and Trieste - 128.

Coconut oil exports, amounting to 10,662 tons, were the largest monthly shipment since prewar. The United States took 10,062 tons, South Africa 500, and Venezuela 100.

January-September total exports of 454,959 tons of copra and 46,621 of coconut oil (528,960 tons in copra equivalent) show an increase of 11 percent over those of the comparable period of 1949.

The copra export price on October 12 was quoted at $205 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS DROP IN SEPTEMBER

Exports of copra from Indonesia during September, amounting to only 10,824 long tons, represented a decrease of approximately 50 percent from the 21,062 tons shipped in the month of August. All exports were consigned to the Netherlands.

Copra production in September totaled 30,027 tons of which 23,788 tons were produced in East Indonesia and 6,239 in West Borneo. Deliveries to domestic oil mills were reported at 7,350 tons.

Accumulated exports of copra for the period January-September totaled 173,334 tons compared to 241,044 in the comparable months of 1949. Of the 1950 exports, the Netherlands took 131,334 tons, Western Germany 40,000 and Switzerland 2,000.

Buying prices remain unchanged from those announced by the Copra Fund during August ($168 per long ton for sun-dried, $161.28 for mixed, and $147.84 for inferior grades), and these prices are now guaranteed to producers until the end of November.

WHALE OIL SOLD TO U.K. FOR $280 PER LONG TON

The entire 1950-51 output of whale oil of the United Kingdom's largest whaling factory ship, the Balaena, has been sold on a forward basis to the British Ministry of Food, according to William Kling, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, London.

The agreed price for the oil is £ 100 ($280) per long ton. It is believed that since the sale involves the total production of the Balaena expedition (which produced nearly 45 percent of all the whale and sperm oil output of the 3 United Kingdom expeditions in the 1949-50 season) that the price may indicate the level at which other sales in 1950-51 will take place. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, issues of October 9, 1950, page 355, and May 15, 1950, page 482).

WEST AFRICA SEEKS MARKETS FOR SHEA NUTS

French West Africa is seeking markets for shea nuts (the source of karite butter) from this season's harvest of approximately 13,000 short tons, according to W. D. Moreland, American Consulate General, Dakar. Local officials believe that Western Germany may be the best prospect because Germany was the principal importer before the war. Mills for processing shea nuts existed only in Germany and Denmark at that time.

Shea nuts grow wild in great abundance throughout a wide area that extends approximately east-west across the lower central region of French West Africa, but the principal producing areas are the Sudan, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and Upper Volta territories. They are a valuable source of vegetable oil for the manufacture of margarine, cooking oils, candles, soap, and cosmetics. Locally, they are processed by native techniques to make an oil which solidifies into a "butter" used by natives for food and illumination. However, there is always a substantial surplus. As shea nuts constitute the only commercial resource of the area of North Dahomey, export markets are highly desirable to the economy of the country.

VENEZUELA'S AFRICAN OIL PALMS THREATENED BY DISEASE

Venezuela's only commercial planting of the African oil palms Elaeis Guineensis is undergoing cultural difficulties, according to James H. Kempton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Caracas. The plantation is located in the State of Yaracuy. The first palms are now 5 years old, and plantings have been expanded yearly. The palms developed normally and the operating company, confident of the success of the undertaking, acquired a small processing plant to begin the first extractions. However, early this year the oldest trees became diseased and the cause of the disease has not been determined.

The Ministry of Agriculture recently announced the importation of 17,000 seeds of the African oil palm Elaeis Guineensis from a French seed firm. These seeds will be planted on the Ministry's cacao station at Ocumare de la Costa with the objective of distributing young palms in suitable places from Yaracuy to Anzoategui. However, the future of this palm as a source of oil in Venezuela is questionable. Certainly, further expansion of acreage is doubtful until this disease is brought under control.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SEEKS ADDITIONAL COFFEE INFORMATION

The United States Department of Agriculture has requested American diplomatic missions in principal coffee-producing countries to make a careful study of factors and developments which might help to indicate the probable supply of coffee available for export during each of the next 5 years.

The Department specifically requested information on the number of coffee trees planted each year since 1945, the extent of new plantings or replantings of higher-yielding varieties, recent changes in labor supply or cultural practices affecting coffee production, and information about coffee production costs. This additional information will supplement the periodic United States Foreign Service coffee reports now required and will enable the Department to furnish better forecasts and more comprehensive analyses of the coffee supply situation.

SMALLER CACAO OUTPUT FORECAST FOR FERNANDO PO AND RIO MUNI IN 1950-51

The 1950-51 cacao production in Fernando Po and Rio Muni is forecast at about 35.0 million pounds, according to J. G. Orn, American Embassy, Madrid. This is substantially below the 1949-50 output of 38.8 million pounds, and compares with 30.2 million pounds in 1948-49 and 36.2 million in 1947-48. There are no carry-over stocks from the 1949-50 crop. Although Spain could consume all the cacao produced in Fernando Po and Rio Muni, it is expected that about 12.0 million pounds of cacao from the 1950-51 crop will be made available for export to foreign destinations. Most of this will be shipped to the United States, because of S pain's urgent need for dollar exchange.

All the cacao trade of Fernando Po and Rio Muni is controlled by the Comite Sindical del Cacao under Government supervision. This agency, located at Callo San Agustin 2, Madrid, was created by Government Order of March 16, 1937, and reorganized by Decree dated May 20, 1948. The Cacao Committee consists of a State representative appointed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce who is President of the Committee, a second representative appointed by the Preidency of the Government, 5 men representing the cacao planters, and 5 representatives of the chocolate manufacturers in Spain.

LONG RANGE INCREASE IN NICARAGUA'S COFFEE PRODUCTION FORECAST

Nicaragua's exportable coffee production is expected to increase from an annual average of 210,000 bags for the past 5 years to an annual average of around 240,000 bags during the next 5 years, according to J. P. Rourk, American Embassy, Managua. An even greater increase in production in the latter part of the next decade is considered probable, especially if an adequate road system is provided for the northern districts of Nicaragua.

A record coffee crop providing about 345,000 bags for export was harvested in 1949-50. This compares with a previous record of 310,000 bags in 1934-35 and an extremely small crop of 110,000 bags for export in 1948-49. The record 1949-50 output resulted largely from a combination of two factors: (1) the exceptionally small 1948-49 crop, which left the trees in a rested and vigorous condition, and (2) the ideal weather conditions prevailing during the flowering period and the subsequent period of growth and maturity. The 1950-51 crop is expected to provide about 230,000 bags of coffee for export.

At present, there are about 67,000,000 coffee trees in Nicaragua, about 6,000,000 of which will reach bearing age during the next five years. The best available information indicates that approximately 1,450,000 trees have been planted each year since 1945. Of this number, about 1,100,000 represent replants and the remaining 350,000 represent annual new plantings. A few plantings of higher yielding varieties have been made on small experimental plots. Little change has taken place in recent years in either the labor supply or cultural practices.

Coffee production costs in Nicaragua are mounting steadily as a result of higher wages paid to labor, increased food costs, and higher prices for such imported necessities as bags, wire, and machetes. It is estimated that the costs of producing coffee have increased about 30 percent since 1945.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

ARGENTINE GRAIN OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Argentina's wheat crop to be harvested in December-January may be above average and larger than the 1949-50 outturn, according to present prospects. A report from George F. Dietz of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires places the prospective crop at about 230 million bushels, assuming normal abandonment and around-average yields. An outturn of that size would be about 4 percent larger than the 1935-39 average and would provide a sizable surplus above normal domestic requirements. It is probable, however, that domestic needs will exceed normal, with some additional use of small grains indicated as a result of the very small corn crop harvested this year.

Increased acreage and generally favorable weather to date account for the present promising outlook for wheat. Seeded acreage is unofficially estimated at about 16.5 million acres, an increase of about 20 percent over last year's seedings. This increase in acreage is attributed to the Government's early announcement of somewhat higher prices to wheat growers.

Weather conditions were generally favorable at planting time for small grains, and germination of seedings has been good in most important areas. An exception to the good condition was noted in sections of Cordoba and the territory of La Pampa, where rains have been below normal. Heavy rains during mid-September generally benefited the grain belt, but some frost damage in northern zones was reported in late September.

Minor increases over last year's area are indicated for seeding of barley, oats and rye. The small increases in these sown acreages do not necessarily signify any increase in the harvested acreage, since production from relatively large proportions of these acreages are normally diverted to feeding livestock. Relative profits derived from harvested grain and from meat products, as well as pasture conditions, will, therefore, play an important part in determining the harvested acreage.

Prices to be paid producers for 1950-51 crops of oats and rye, as announced in late September, are somewhat larger than prices paid for the past season. The new price for oats is the equivalent of 80 cents per bushel for bagged grain on track at ports, compared with 61 cents per bushel for the past season. The new rye price is set at $1.59 per bushel, compared with last season's rate of $1.25 per bushel. Barley remains at $1.36 per bushel to which it was increased some time ago. (All conversions at the old rate of 335.82 pesos = $100.00).

Corn planting now in progress is reported favored by exceptionally good soil conditions. Despite favorable conditions and a second price increase announced early in October no appreciable acreage increase is expected, because of labor and machinery shortages. The increase brought the corn price to $1.82 per bushel, whereas the earlier announced rate for the 1950-51 season was $1.59 per bushel. This represents a substantial increase from the rate of $1.21 per bushel paid growers for the crop harvested beginning April 1950.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS HEAVY IN AUGUST

Exports of United States rice in August totaled 835,000 bags (100 pounds) compared with 403,000 bags during the corresponding month of the preceding year. Deliveries above-average to Cuba and shipments to Japan accounted for the relatively heavy trade in the first month of the 1950-51 marketing season.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries, August 1950, with comparisons 1/

(100-pound bags)

Continent and country	August-July				August 2/	
	1937-38 to 1940-41	1947-48	1948-49 2/	1949-50 2/	1949	1950
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Switzerland.....	41	3/	49	110	3	20
Austria.........	4/	89	222	47	42	0
Greece..........	64	94	205	224	24	47
Belgium and Luxembourg....	66	1	75	277	25	8
Other Europe....	257	36	43	49	22	2
Europe........	428	220	594	707	116	77
Cuba............	2,750	5,268	5,223	6,119	223	560
Canada..........	194	533	454	469	7	4
Venezuela.......	20	3/	148	220	5	3/
Br. West Indies.	3/	112	136	121	1	1
Philippines.....	3/	3/	1,256	18	3/	0
China...........	5/	2,028	811	0	0	0
Indonesia.......	5/	14	886	1,733	0	0
Japan...........	5/	3/	19	1,366	0	188
Other countries.	190	774	407	467	51	5
Total.........	3,582	8,954	9,934	11,220	403	835

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings, and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Not separately classified. 5/ If any, included in "other countries."

Bureau of the Census.

Revised figures for 1949-50 (August-July) show a total of 11,220,000 bags was exported compared with 9,934,000 in 1948-49. Totals by classification were as follows (1,000 bags): rough rice 696 (452 in terms of milled); rice, containing not more than 25 percent whole kernels, 1,036 and rice, milled, containing more than 25 percent whole kernels, 9,732.

CUBAN RICE SUPPLIES ABOVE AVERAGE: IMPORTS DROP

Heavy rice imports into Cuba during the first 3 months of the current import-quota year (July-June) have provided ample supplies for several months' consumption, and there is prospect of one of the largest oncoming domestic crops on record, according to W. P. Houk, American Vice Consul, Havana. Filling of the basic import-duty 1950-51 quota on October 1 halted imports during the first weeks of October.

Milled rice supplies as of October 1 were estimated at approximately 260 million pounds, or sufficient for the next 4 or 5 months. These heavy stocks, the result of large quota imports, were built up from a July 1 low for 1950 of around 100 million pounds.

Stocks at the end of the 1949 marketing year (July 31, 1950) were about 205 million pounds, compared with about 140 million (revised) the same date last year. Stocks increased fairly continuously after August 1949, reaching about 200 million pounds (revised) on January 1, 1950, and attaining a high of some 250 million pounds as of January 30, immediately after the close of the 1949-50 import quota (January 23). They declined steadily thereafter, as the consumption rate exceeded that of imports and production being marketed, until July, when 1950-51 quota arrivals again accumulated large supplies.

The marketing year August-July 1949-50 was the biggest on record for imports of American rice into Cuba, according to ships' manifests. Imports in this period approximated 547 million pounds, all from the United States. The previous high was in 1947-48, when 571 million pounds were imported. Quality, price and quick delivery are the main considerations behind the indicated preference for American rices over others for Cuban imports. It seems reasonable that under similar conditions American rice growers should continue to have a market for at least 400-500 million pounds per year during the next few years in Cuba.

It will be noted that in the past 5 marketing years the average pattern has been for imports to be large from October through January. This is principally the result of heavy buying for the sugar industry, which lays in stocks in these months in preparation for the coming sugar harvest, usually beginning in January. Seasonally heavier consumption elsewhere during the winter is also partly responsible, and the reverse is true as consumption declines during the summer months.

CUBA: Arrivals of milled rice, by months, August-July, 1945-46/1949-50

Month	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	Average 1945-49
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
August.....	16	17	13	3	36	17
September..	34	6	35	28	32	27
October....	55	18	103	42	100	64
November...	39	29	96	103	78	69
December...	59	55	96	73	88	74
Subtotal	203	125	343	249	334	251
January....	48	43	16	75	90	54
February...	39	30	5	55	9	28
March......	31	75	34	34	13	37
April......	34	77	26	23	25	37
May........	19	44	94	19	13	38
June.......	20	55	40	27	3	29
July.......	34	22	13	24	1/ 160	1/ 51
Subtotal.	225	346	228	257	313	274
Total..	428	471	571	506	647	525

1/ These figures are high because of unusually large July 1950 imports occasioned by the 1950-51 quota opening July 1.

Compiled from ships' manifests.

This pattern is likely to be different in the second half of 1950, chiefly as a result of the procedure fixed by the Cuban Government for the 1950-51 import quota on United States rice. The quota, of which only the basic 330 million pounds of milled rice was announced at the beginning of the quota year (July 1), was filled October 1, when the import duty was raised from 84 cents to $1.68 per 100 pounds. Importers had hastened to place large orders, each wanting as large a share of low-duty imports as possible. As a result, by the first of October, stocks were high, perhaps enough for 4 or 5 months, and there was probably little prospect of need for more rice before the Cuban crop comes on the market near the end of the year. The apparent intention of the Cuban Government in changing the quota procedure for 1950-51 was to space imports of United States rice so that they would be small when the Cuban product arrives on the market (December-January).

CUBA: Imports of American rice, by variety, August-July, 1949-50

Variety	4-30 percent brokens	31-100 percent brokens	Percent of total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Rexora-Bluebonnet	53.3	16.7	70.0
Zenith	2.3	12.2	14.5
Long Grain	0.1	5.1	5.2
Pearl	1.1	0.4	1.5
Fortuna	0.8	0.7	1.5
Nira	1.0	0.3	1.3
Short Grain	0.0	1.0	1.0
Others 1/	0.2	4.8	5.0
Total	58.8	41.2	100.0

1/ Includes other varieties, unspecified milled rices, and mixed lots.

Compiled from brokers' reports.

Cuban production appears to be gradually expanding, with an increasing acreage trend noted in the last few years. In comparison with an estimated 132,000 acres planted last year, 1950 plantings approximated 145,000 acres. Although early, a 1950 production range of from 80 to 100 million pounds in terms of milled seems likely, with a forecast of 87 million being the best now available. This compares with 84 million in 1949. The crop, after being damaged by early dry weather until July, was in fairly good condition on October 1.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

AUSTRIA ANNOUNCES NEW MILK ORDER

The Austrian Milk Traffic Fund legislation designed to control practically all commercial movement of milk and milk products within the country was recently enacted and published as Law No. 167.

The new law provides for the maintenance of uniform producer prices and equalization variances in prices received by producers because of the difference in milk utilization. It also equalizes costs of transportation for shipments of milk and milk products.

The Milk Traffic is authorized to assign geographical areas as collection and supply areas, prescribe maximum and minimum quantities which may be collected or supplied, grant payments to plants, grant licenses required by stores retailing milk, collect equalization fees from importers, and to control quality and health regulations.

With these powers, the Milk Traffic Fund will be able to influence the volume of domestic business carried on by practically every processor, wholesaler and retailer as well as control the effect of dairy products from foreign countries upon the home industry.

The new law does not include any provision regarding the actual price fixing of producer or other prices; however, there is an existing law giving the government the authority to establish producer prices.

The Milk Traffic Fund will serve about the same purpose as the prewar Milk Equalization Fund, but the new law has considerably more authority and will employ somewhat different methods and procedures. The Milk Traffic Fund provides for 3 different types of fees, that is, price equalization fees, transport equalization fees and fees to cover the cost of administration. Under the prewar Milk Equalization Fund only 1 uniform type of equalization fee was collected.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS SEASONALLY HIGH

Exports of 374,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (356,000 running bales) of cotton in August 1950 were more than double the 172,000 bales exported in August 1949. Exports in August each year are usually the lowest for any month of the year, averaging only 315,000 bales during the 10 years ended with 1948. Japan, China, (including Manchuria), Hong Kong, and the United Kingdom were the principal destinations, accounting for 76 percent of the total.

Exports during August to China, Hong Kong, and European countries that did not receive specific allocations under the United States export controls announced on October 10, 1950, totaled 125,000 bales. An additional 9,500 bales were exported to Latin America and India to be credited against the over-all export allocation of 150,000 bales (running) to countries not receiving specific allocations. Export trade data published by the New York Cotton Exchange show a total of 1,015,000 bales exported between August 1 and October 12, 1950. According to these preliminary figures, exports to the group of countries mentioned above totaled about 188,000 bales, thus accounting for slightly more than the first allocation to this group as a whole.

(Table on Following Page)

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1948-49 and 1949-50; August 1949 and 1950.

(500 pounds gross)

Country	Year beginning August 1				August	
	Average		1948	1949	1949	1950
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0	1/	74	61	0	2/
Belgium-Luxembourg	147	43	152	192	6	4
Czechoslovakia	65	0	36	58	8	5
Denmark	35	5	30	34	3	2
Finland	35	11	35	3	2/	0
France	589	154	676	794	29	11
Germany	579	4	504	759	41	10
Greece	2	2	12	50	4	2/
Italy	430	12	652	749	19	4
Netherlands	86	34	195	259	9	1
Norway	13	6	17	8	1	1
Poland & Danzig	224	1	95	47	1	1
Spain	101	117	70	66	2/	4
Sweden	93	53	2/	29	0	1
Switzerland	2	14	38	41	1	1
United Kingdom	1,097	987	781	607	29	70
Yugoslavia	10	7	42	26	0	22
Other Europe	3/ 85	146	4/ 64	5/ 36	0	0
Total Europe	3,593	1,596	3,473	3,821	151	137
Canada	261	294	307	286	12	11
Chile	6/	5	60	39	2	0
Colombia	17	9	53	63	2/	6
Cuba	7	11	8	19	2	1
India	44	18	3	407	0	2
China	55	106	282	131	0	53
Japan	1,271	216	652	929	2	116
Fr. Indochina	6/	14	8	11	0	1
Korea	6/	n.a.	34	52	0	0
Australia	5	20	0	0	0	0
Other countries	43	7	7/ 81	8/ 245	3	9/ 47
Total	5,296	2,296	4,961	6,003	172	374

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 28 Soviet Union, 14 Rumania, 6 Bulgaria, 6 Hungary. 5/ Hungary 24. 6/ If any, included in Other Countries. 7/ Includes 29 Hong Kong, 11 Palestine. 8/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria. 9/ Includes 27 Hong Kong and 18 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

COTTON CONSUMPTION INCREASES IN SWITZERLAND

Cotton consumption in Switzerland has been reported at 140,000 bales for the 1949-50 season or an increase of 8,000 bales above last year's level of 132,000 according to O. B. Moussman, American Legation, Bern, Switzerland. This increase in consumption over previous estimates for the 1949-50 season of 125,000 bales was due to improved conditions in the textile export market.

Cotton consumption has increased steadily since the beginning of the 1949-50 season but is expected to level off near the present rate during the 1950-51 season. Spinners of fine yarns, which make up about 15 percent of the total production, experienced a set-back in 1949 and the first half of 1950 but have been receiving larger orders since the end of June 1950 and are now working at full capacity. It has been reported that spinners have already sold their output for the next 12 months and the outlook for the finer yarns and goods is considered good.

Swiss exporters of staple cotton goods are meeting increasing competition. Production costs in Swiss mills are said to be high, mainly because of higher wages, in comparison to other exporting countries and the industry is somewhat apprehensive over the future export prospects of these goods. The main concern at present is the high price of raw cotton. Spinners will order more cotton only if they can make advance sales of their yarns at correspondingly higher prices.

Imports into Switzerland were reported at 155,000 bales during the 1949-50 season, of which 60,000 were secured from the United States, 38,000 from Egypt, 22,000 from Peru, 20,000 from Mexico, and 15,000 from other countries. These are about the same sources of imports as the past few years, except for a shift of takings from Brazil to Mexico.

Switzerland's import requirements are expected to be near 125,000 bales in the 1950-51 season. This would assume some reduction in stocks, which were estimated at 75,000 bales or 6-1/2 months' supply on August 1, 1950.

Considerable quantities of Mexican cotton have already been sold in Switzerland by Swiss brokers. At present, Mexican Matamoros 1" cotton is considered the strongest competitor of United States cotton.

COTTON CONSUMPTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN NORWAY

Cotton consumption in Norway has been reported at 20,000 bales (480 pounds net) during 1949-50. This is a continuation of the postwar increase but is far short of the planned increase. The shortage of trained labor, which prevents the full utilization of existing capacity in the spinning mills, has been the principal handicap.

In May 1950 the number of spindles in cotton mills was reported at 80,028 but only 67,740 were in operation. Also most of the mills were operating only on a one-shift basis. Therefore, considerable increase in yarn production could be attained if sufficient labor were available to utilize all existing capacity and to operate mills on a two-shift basis.

The number of spindles installed increased from 69,264 in May 1949 to 80,028 in May 1950. However, this is expected to be about the peak in plant expansion and further increase in production must be secured by employing and training more workers for more complete use of available machinery. Therefore, although a further increase in consumption of cotton is to be expected, the rate of increase presumably will be much slower than in previous years.

In postwar years cotton textiles in Norway have been scarce and rationed. There is still a large unsatisfied demand for cotton goods among Norwegian consumers as it has not been possible to replenish consumer supplies depleted during the war years. Also, the government has controlled and restricted imports of cotton textiles and fixed prices. Therefore, the Norwegian cotton industry has enjoyed far more protection than it ever derived from the moderate tariff protection in prewar years and has had no difficulties in disposing of its products.

Also, the Norwegian Government, as part of its economic stabilization program, has subsidized raw cotton and thus absorbed all price changes in the world market. Thus, Norwegian spinners were furnished cotton at stable prices in order that they in turn might sell their cotton textiles at stable prices.

The Norwegian Government, however, has now found it necessary to change its policy and on April 2, 1950, all subsidies on raw cotton and cotton yarn were abolished. Therefore, cotton prices in Norway now fluctuate with prices in the world market, and the increase in the price of cotton and cotton goods will be somewhat of a restricting factor with respect to future cotton consumption in Norway.

Norwegian imports during the 1949-50 season were reported at 15,400 bales, of which 12,100 were secured from the United States. Import requirements for the 1950-51 season have been estimated at 23,000 bales, of which it is hoped to obtain about 20,000 bales from the United States. Part of the imports of United States cotton (or about 8,000 bales) is to be financed through the Economic Cooperation Administration.--By Glenn A. Ruggles, based in part on reports by Einar Jensen, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Oslo.

PAKISTAN MINIMUM PRICES REDUCED ON RAW JUTE

The Government of Pakistan has reduced minimum prices on raw jute by an average of about 2 rupees and 8 anna per maund, or approximately 0.9 cents per pound. The new minimum rates at baling centers are as follows for white qualities:

Grade	Equivalent cents per pound	Grade	Equivalent cents per pound
Jat tops	9.3	District bottoms	7.1
Jat middle	8.6	District cross bottoms	6.4
Jat bottoms	7.5	Northern tops	8.6
Jat cross bottoms	6.7	Northern middle	7.8
District tops	8.9	Northern bottoms	6.7
District middle	8.2		

Tossa jute will bring 2 rupees extra on all grades.

Unsorted white qualities will bring the following prices at growers' premises:

	Cents per pound
Jat	6.7
District	6.4
Northern	6.0

The Jute Board of Pakistan now is working on a plan to purchase 900,000 bales of jat bottoms at the equivalent of 8.4 cents per pound for shipment to India.

Supplies of raw jute from Pakistan to India under the trade agreement have been completed. Supplies of goods from India to Pakistan against credit for the jute sales are not complete but will continue under terms of the agreement, and Pakistan has authorized an extension of the period of letters of credit. These transactions have been taking place by means of a Special Account opened by the State Bank of Pakistan with the Reserve Bank of India.--By Cecille M. Protzman, based on information from the American Embassy at Karachi and the American Consulate at Dacca, Pakistan.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound: Spot quotation	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound: Export and intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good	10-19	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	111.25	64.49	5.91
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	106.50	61.73	5.91
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	115.50	66.95	5.91
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	109.00	63.18	5.91
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	770.00	20.50	5.32
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	840.00	22.36	5.32
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	10-17	82.28 lbs.	"	Market	closed	
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	"	"	
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	"	"	
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	10-19	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	4500.00	40.82	3.95
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	10-17	101.4 lbs.	Sol	525.00	34.58	18.56
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	503.00	33.13	17.06
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	635.00	41.83	24.61
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	10-19	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	270.00	44.42	5.40
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	275.00	45.24	5.50
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	285.00	46.89	5.70
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	340.00	55.94	2-1/2% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	345.00	39.36	4.25
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	38.90	----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

(Continued from Page 392)

On balance, United States imports of agricultural products during the second month of the current fiscal year exceed the value of exports by $209,305,000. In contrast, during August of 1949 exports of agricultural products exceeded the value of the agricultural imports by $19,250,000. ....By Leo J. Schaben.

LATE NEWS

The total area planted to oil-bearing crops in Argentina for the 1950-51 season is concurrently forecast at about 8.9 acres, a 12 percent increase over last year, according to the American Embassy, Buenos Aires. There is every indication that the steady downward trend in flax area has been checked. Considerable gains in the area sown to sunflower seed are expected and cottonseed prospects as good. Peanuts and rapeseed may remain on a par with the last 2 years, far below annual averages predating the 1948-49 crop. (A more extensive statement will be available in a Foreign Agriculture Circular to be published soon by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.)

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